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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. BEAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1872. NO. 177.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

CLOSING UP THEIR WORK.

The Apportionment Bill Passed.

Constitutional Convention Bill Passed.

Amounts Due from Railroads and Canals.

Report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Mr. Anderson Nominated for Speaker of the Senate.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 3, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. Graham presented a large petition from coopers of Western Pennsylvania, and in obedience thereto introduced a bill against the manufacture or sale of oil barrels by pauper labor. Ruled out.

Report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

A communication was received from the Sinking Fund Commissioners, representing the amounts of loans redeemed since May 1st, 1871, at $987,822; amount of overdue loans, on which interest has been stopped, $822,739; five per cent. loan of June 11, 1840, overdue and payable on demand, $343,633; six per cent. loan of May, 1861, overdue and payable on demand, $1,310,650; total, $2,277,022 52; balance in treasury March 31, 1872, $1,866,794 93, balance March 31, 1871, $2,083,212 64.

Divorce.

Mr. Humphreys called up the House bill divorcing Robert and Julia P. Morrow, of Allegheny county. It was opposed by Mr. Graham. Passed.

$5,000 for McClure and Gray.

The joint resolution allowing the contestant and respondent in the McClure-Gray contest each $2,500 for extraordinary expenses was passed.

Constitutional Convention Bill Passed.

Mr. White reported the Constitutional Convention bill from the Conference Committee, with 133 members, 28 to be elected at large, and all to be elected on the cumulative system. Adopted, yeas 29, nays 2, namely—Collins and Davis, of Berks, both Democrats.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Governor's nomination of John McCurdy, of Cumberland county, as Superintendent of Public Printing, was unanimously confirmed.

The Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Strang reported the Apportionment bill from the Conference Committee, alleging that it gives the Republicans sixteen districts and the Democrats ten. The western districts are as follows: Nineteenth District—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene; Twentieth—Cumberland, Ford and Perry; Twenty-first—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clarion; Twenty-second—Pittsburgh and the boroughs of Birmingham, East Bermingham, Ormsby, Temperanceville, Mount Washington, Allentown, Saint Clair, Verona, and Braddock, and the townships of Plum, Wilkins, Penn and Patton; Twenty-third—The balance of Allegheny county; Twenty-fourth—Washington, Beaver and Butler; Twenty-fifth—Lawrence, Mercer and Crawford; Twenty-sixth—Erie, Warren, Venango and Forest.

Mr. White pronounced it a gerrymandering bill, and moved its recommittal, with instructions to report another bill with districts more equal in population and homogenous in interest, and that no counties be divided.

Mr. McClure moved a substitute, that the bill be recommitted for repeal, to secure a more equitable representation numerically, and a just expression of the convictions of the people in the election of national representatives, no counties to be divided. Accepted.

Mr. Buckalew favored the commital, but did not oppose the division of counties.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, feared recommital would kill the bill.

Mr. Wallace favored recommital, because the Democrats were entitled to twelve of the districts.

Mr. Petriken alleged that this report was made to give the chairman of the House committee a district.

Mr. Dimmick opposed recommital, though not satisfied with his district. The motion to refer back with instructions was carried, yeas sixteen, nays fourteen, a mixed party vote. The motion against division of counties was stricken out.

Measures of Reform.

Mr. McClure called up his bill prohibiting public officers or their employees to serve as election officers. Passed. Also, punishing the collection of illegal fees. Passed.

The Conference Committee on the Supreme Court bill reported in favor of the election of three Supreme Judges next election—one to fill a vacancy on the cumulative plan, making the Supreme Court consist of seven members. Referred back.

Bills Passed.

The bill incorporating the Allegheny Screw and Bolt Company was passed. Supplement for the South Side Railroad passed.

The Supreme Court Conference Committee reported for the election of only two Judges at the next election by the cumulative plan, one to fill the vacancy, and adopted.

Apportionment.

The Apportionment Conference Committee submitted a second report, to the effect that the House had adopted the report, and the House committee considered its duties ended, so no new proposition could be reported. The original report elsewhere mentioned was then laid over.

Evening Session.

The report of the Conference Committee on apportionment, recommitted this afternoon, was adopted:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Brooke, Collins, Crawford, Davis, Philadelphia, Delamater, Dill Fitch, Graham, Humphreys, McClure, Mumma, Nagle, Purman, Randall, Strang, Waddell, Rutan—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Billingfelt, Brodhead, Buckalew, Davis, Berks; Dechert, Findlay, McSherry, Petriken, Wallace, Warfel, Weakley, White—13.

Claim Agent Act Repealed.

The joint resolution from the House, repealing the act of 1867 for the appointment of a special agent to collect Pennsylvania war claims, was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amount Due the State from Corporations.

The Judiciary Committee reported on railroads and canals that some three million dollars are yet justly due the State by corporations, but did not specify the amounts nor corporations.

Mr. Petriken's fish bill passed and goes to the Governor.

Afternoon Session.

The report of the apportionment conference committee was adopted.

Mr. McClure's reform bills were referred.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills were passed: Relative to insane and indigent persons in Allegheny county; authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell real estate; exempting the parsonage of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pittsburgh from taxation; relating to execution attachments.

The Senate Speakership.

Mr. Anderson received the unanimous nomination of the Senate Republican caucus for Speaker.

Strike of the Mahoning Valley Coal Miners—Both Sides Determined.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 3, 1872.

The coal miners in the Mahoning Valley, numbering over three thousand, have been out since Monday, with no immediate prospect of them resuming work. They were offered an advance of ten cents a ton, which they declined to accept. The stock of coal on hand is very small, and the manufacturers will be compelled to stop the mills and furnaces in a few days, which they propose doing rather than yield to the miners' demand. A repetition of 1870's long strike is feared. The Limestone quarry men struck for an advance yesterday.

The Kansas Charter Elections.

FORT SCOTT, KS., April 3.—At the city election the Citizens general ticket was elected, with F. R. Boyle, Republican, as Mayor. The Council has a Republican majority of one and the School Board all Republican but one.

LAWRENCE, April 3.—At the city election yesterday the whole Republican ticket was elected by 150 majority.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Assembly will to-day pass appropriate resolutions on the death of Prof. Morse, and appoint a committee to attend his funeral, which takes place on Friday. The Western Union Telegraph offices in Boston generally draped out of respect to the memory of Prof. Morse.

Sylvander Johnson's cotton mill at North Adams, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $150,000; insured for $75,000.

William P. Weaver, ticket agent at the Pennsylvania Railroad office in West Philadelphia, who pretended to have been robbed of $1,700 and knocked senseless in the office, of $1,700 and knocked senseless in the office, of about a month since, confesses having stolen the money and inflicted the injury on himself. He attempted to commit suicide on finding himself suspected, but failed. The money was recovered.

The Pacific National Bank has been created at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

John Bull Bothered Again About Our Claims —The Union Between Canada and Great Britain Merely Artificial—Republican Headquarters Broken Up.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Globe* to-day calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character which has obtained currency in London, that the case of the American Government before the Geneva tribunal of arbitration estimates the loss of citizens of the United States by the capture and destruction of American ships and cargoes by Confederate cruisers built or fitted out in English waters, at $14,000,000, and the expenses of the United States Government in pursuing said privateers at $200,000,000. The *Globe* comments with some severity on this statement, and expresses the hope that Gladstone will be speedily called on in Parliament for an explanation as to its truth or falsity.

The *Echo* of to-day contains an article on the subject of the union of Canada with Great Britain, in which it hints strongly that the connection between the two countries is merely artificial, and intimates that Lord Dufferin is possibly the last Viceroy of the Dominion.

The well known tavern "Hole in the Wall," having been used as head quarters by the Republicans of London, has been refused a license by the authorities. New rooms have in consequence been secured for their meetings by the London Patriotic Society. The Hon. Juo. Stuart Mill has sent a letter to the President of the Association, inclosing twenty pounds sterling as a contribution towards the expense of its change of quarters, and expressing approval of the resistance of the organization to an attempt by the government to prevent by indirect means the discussion of subjects which he thought too hazardous to openly suppress.

The Elections in Spain.

MADRID, April 3.—The election for members of the Electoral College yesterday was conducted quietly, with the exception of in Cordova, where slight disorders occurred. Full returns have not been received. As far as known the Ministerialists elected 550 Presidents and 2,163 Secretaries. The Electoral College Coalitionists, or opponents of the Government, elected 272 Presidents and 1,261 Secretaries. Madrid was carried by the Coalitionists. It is supposed that the Ministerialist party will have 270 Deputies in the Lower Branch of the Cortes.

MADRID, April 3.—Additional returns from the elections for members of the Electoral Colleges show that the Ministerialists were successful in the provinces of Valencia, Salamanca, Huesca, Alicante and Avila.

Bonapartist Revival in France.

PARIS, April 2.—A great Bonapartist reaction is now in progress throughout France. There has been an unusually large influx of Bonapartist leaders within a short time. The reaction is largely attributed to the publication of the libel suit against the *Figaro* yesterday, which showed that the ex-Emperor was not responsible for many of the military disasters in France.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 3.—The number of emigrants which left the British Isles during March exceeded that of February by seven thousand.

A convention has been signed by the Maintenance Construction Company of Great Britain with the Government of Portugal to lay a cable from Lisbon to Brazil *via* Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands.

MADRID, April 3.—The authorities of the towns in the provinces of Badajos and of other places coalesced for the initiation of measures for the restitution of Gibraltar to Spain.

BRUSSELS, April 3.—Seven hundred carpenters in the town of Verviers have gone on a strike.

PARIS, April 3.—Hon. B. C. Schenck, American Minister to England, is now on a visit to this city.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—The steamship City of Paris has arrived.

BREST, April 3.—The steamship Ville de Paris has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 3—5 P. M.—Consols 93¼. American bonds—5 20s, '62, 92¼; 5-20s, '65, 94; 5-20s, '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, April 3.—Rentes 55f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Cotton strong; middling upland 11¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 7d. Flour 26s 6d. Corn 31s 6d. Lard 40s 6d.

POLITICAL.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1872.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Commissioner of Agriculture was directed to communicate to the Senate statements of the comparative importations of wool and woolens each year of the last decade, with all the facts in regard to the fluctuations in the production of sheep and the price of wool.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendment the House bill authorizing the payment of bounty to accepted volunteers who enlisted under the proclamation of the third of March, 1861, prior to the 22d of July, of the same year.

The bill giving the assent of Congress to the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad subscription of the District of Columbia was debated until adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The steamboat bill was taken up. There was a long discussion over the liabilities sections of the bill, and over Mr. Kerr's amendment to substitute those sections from the steamboat act of 1857, but without coming to any decision the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1872.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMSHIPS.

The steamships Java, from Liverpool, the Cumbria, from Glasgow, and the England, from Liverpool have arrived.

SAVINGS BANKS UNSAFE.

The committee appointed to investigate the Market Savings Bank have made a report, in which they say they do not deem it prudent to disclose the entire result of the investigation, but from the present government of Savings Banks in this State as partially exposed by them, they conclude, that the failure of other Savings Banks is possible at any moment. They advise that depositors in Savings Banks form associations and raise funds to the amount of $100,000 to support them.

MRS. GRANT AND DAUGHTER SAIL FOR EUROPE.

President Grant arrived in the city this morning, accompanied by his wife, his daughter Nellie, ex-Secretary Borie and family, General Horace Porter. After a brief stay at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, during which the President received calls from ex-Governor Morgan, ex-Collector Murphy and many others, the party entered carriages and proceeded to the Cunard dock, Jersey City, where Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, ex-Secretary Borie and the ladies of his party embarked for Europe in the steamer Algeria. In honor of her passengers the vessel was gaily decked with the flags of all nations, and bore a large American flag at her foretopmast-head. The President will return to Washington to-night.

William Bradford, the marine artist, sailed to-day for Europe. Mr. Bradford has engaged studios in London, where he will probably remain a year at least.

ALL SORTS OF NEWS.

Dutch Heinrich left for Sing Sing this afternoon.

The city property of Walter Roche was disposed of to-day as part of the assets of the Guardian Savings Banks. Nearly $71,000 were realized.

A member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church who was summoned as a petit juror, to-day asked to be excused on the ground that it was against the doctrine of his church to cooperate with the Government, as it does not acknowledge God as the author of national existence. Judge Blatchford excused the juror.

The Grand Jury of Richmond county found indictments against nearly all the town officers of Southfield for perjury and fraud.

The Western Union Telegraph Company directors voted to-day to issue $1.5 0,000 in bonds for the erection of a new building at the corner of Broadway and Dey street.

Dr. Bodkin, a prominent Brooklyn physician, is prostrated with spotted fever. It is thought he will recover.

Rosa Kelly has commenced suit in a Brooklyn city court against the Staten Island Railroad Company for the loss of her husband by the Westfield explosion, laying damages at $5,000.

A Washington special says information was received to-day which leaves no doubt that the Spanish Government will pardon Dr. Howard and release him, at the request of the American Government.

Conklin, the defaulting bank secretary, is supposed to be in South America. A gentleman who sailed for Brazil, a short time ago, received instructions to cause his arrest.

Fourteen cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, and one death to-day.

Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court, has addressed a letter to Gov. Hoffman, in answer to the statement in a morning paper that he was guilty of private and official offenses of a grave character, in which he denounces the report as false and malicious. He states that he understands that the article referred to was written by one of the Judges of the Marine Court, and asks an opportunity to expose him.

The trade organizations of Brooklyn paraded to-night to the number of about 4,000, with transparencies, and held a mass meeting, at which resolutions were passed calling on the Legislature for the enforcement of the eight hour law.

During the past week there were one hundred and twenty-six cases of small-pox reported in Brooklyn. There were two hundred and seventy-five deaths, of which thirty-six were from small-pox and fourteen from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The track of the European and North American Railroad is clear of snow, and a train from St. Johns arrived at Bangor yesterday morning.

PROF. MORSE.

Honors to the Memory of the Great Benefactor.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held at the office of the Company to-day, to take action relative to the death of Prof. Morse. A committee consisting of Ezra Cornell, Hiram Sibley, Sir Hugh Allan Cambridge Livingston, Dr. Norval Green, Edward S. Sanford and William Orton, was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the feelings of the company at the decease of Prof. Morse. The following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have learned of the death of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the father of the American telegraph system, whose name has become justly identified with the establishment of the telegraph throughout the world; therefore,

Resolved, That we mourn with the entire civilized world the loss of one of the great benefactors of the age, and we grieve for a friend and associate whose purity and simplicity of character and kind and gentle nature have endeared him to our memories, while his great achievement will continue to bless and benefit the enlightened races of mankind, the memory of his personal worth will ever remain in the hearts of all who have had the good fortune to know him.

Resolved, That we unite in the universal expression of sorrow which is this day being transmitted to and echoed back from all quarters of the earth by means of his transcendent achievement, and we hereby tender our earnest sympathies to the family of our friend.

Resolved, That this board will attend Professor Morse's funeral in a body.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 3.—At a special meeting of the Common Council, held this afternoon, resolutions of respect to the memory of Prof. Morse were adopted. Th Council also resolved to attend the funeral in a body. A resolution was also adopted requesting the merchants of the city to close their places of business during the hours appointed for the funeral, and requesting flags to be placed at half-mast and the bells of the city to be tolled. The Chamberlain was directed to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the family of deceased.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The Western Union, Pacific and Atlantic and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph offices in this city were draped all day in mourning for Professor Morse. A large portrait of the late Professor, draped in mourning, with a Morse telegraph instrument, were exhibited in front of the Western Union building. About one hundred telegraphers in Cincinnati and vicinity held a meeting to-night to take action upon the death of Professor Morse. Gen. T. Williams, Superintendent of the Western Union, was appointed President, and various railroad and telegraph managers Vice Presidents. A committee on resolutions reported the following which were adopted:

Whereas, It has been the will of God to remove from us our greatly beloved benefactor and friend, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, the originator of the telegraph.

Resolved, That we have lost at once a brother and a father, one whom we cannot replace, the scientific world a great master, society a bright and noble ornament of spotless character, and America the inventor of the age.

Resolved, That as a token of esteem for the great deceased, the telegraphers of this city drape their instruments and wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Appropriate remarks were made by L. C. Weir, F. A. Armstrong, W. W. Smith and others. Expressions of sympathy and resolutions adopted were received from Louisville, New Orleans, New York and other places, and read to the meeting. It was suggested that the fire alarm bells be tolled on Friday, the day of burial.

The following message was then transmitted to all the principal telegraph offices: "The children of the telegraph here assembled tonight join you in expression of sorrow and regret in the loss of the illustrious inventor."

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The Western Union and other telegraph offices in this city are profusely draped in mourning in respect to the memory of Professor Morse.

POLITICAL.

Colonel McClure's Views on the Cincinnati Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Senator McClure, while not authorizing the statement that he will attend the Cincinnati Convention, commends it as one which every Republican can attend with entire consistency, and one that may be a supreme necessity to save the party from demoralization. He declares against the systematic ostracism of every independent Republican by those who seem to control the national administration as a great source of discord in the party, and that he will encourage any meeting of Republicans that looks to the disenthronement of the organization and such obstruction to the Philadelphia Convention as will compel it to act for the safety and success of the party, regardless of personal interests.

Call for a Liberal Republican Convention in Iowa.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A call has been issued by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Fitz Henry Warren, Jacob Butler, George W. Field, J. H. Williamson, and a number of other prominent Republicans of the State of Iowa, for a State Convention at Davenport, on Tuesday, April 25th, to appoint delegates to the National Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. The call is addressed to all citizens who are opposed to corruption and military rule.

Political Temperance Party in Indiana—A Square Split in the Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 3.—A State Temperance Convention met at the House of Representatives in this city to-day. About one hundred persons were present. Gen. Boyd was temporary chairman. In his address he stated the object of the Convention was the organization of a temperance political party, and to this end a State ticket should be nominated at this meeting. Members of the Temperance society had sent a prohibitory clause for insertion in the Republican platform at the late Convention and it was rejected. It was his opinion that the Temperance men of the State held the balance of power, and was time to assert themselves. They might be in the minority for a time, but would ultimately succeed. The moment they showed themselves a political power, they would be respected. The Chairman of the Central Committee read a prohibitory platform, and moved the appointment of a committee to act upon it. A stormy discussion followed on the question of the adoption of a platform, nominating a ticket, who were entitled to seats in the convention, &c. One of the speakers said there was not the ghost of a chance for a third party to succeed. Dr. Labbot expressed himself opposed to the conduct of the Convention. He thought the majority could not be got at by caucus. Mrs. Dr. Swank said this was not a meeting to save the Republican party. After much confusion the Secretary read the following: That all persons favoring or favoring the nomination of a full State ticket on a prohibitory platform are eligible to membership in the convention.

A vote was taken, which resulted in fifty-eight for and eighteen against the resolution.

At this point Chaplain Lozier, who voted with the minority, moved to adjourn to the Senate chamber and left the hall, followed by about fifty of those present, and organized another convention, with the Chaplain as chairman. The proceeding of the branch convention was quiet and harmonious, and after the appointment of a committee to arrange a call for another convention, after the Democratic Convention, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we deem any action to nominate a ticket at this time as premature, and that a committee be appointed to call a future convention after the Democratic party has presented its candidates. The seceders then adjourned *sine die*.

After the withdrawal of the Lozier wing from the convention, the committee on enrolment reported sixty delegates present. Permanent officers were chosen and a full State ticket nominated, with S. B. Falkenberg for Governor and Dr. W. B. Kendrick for Lieutenant Governor. The Convention then appointed a Central Committee, and called the platform of the National Temperance Convention, and adjourned *sine die*.

Grant Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A call has been issued for a Republican mass meeting in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in support of Grant for the Presidency.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather with northerly winds will prevail very generally north and northwest of the Ohio valley and over the Middle and New England States, with a rising barometer, and probably extend southward over the interior of the Southern States; cloudy weather with rain will probably continue over the South Atlantic and Gulf States; brisk northerly winds are probable for the lower region to-night. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The office of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, at Muncy, Pa., was entered by burglars Tuesday night, and one of the safes blown open. Over $50,000 of registered railroad bonds and stocks were abstracted, $10,000 of which belonged to the company and the balance to private individuals. Three suspicions characters have been arrested in connection with the robbery.

THE concert to be given at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this (Thursday) evening, of the Pittsburgh Quintette Club, cannot fail to draw a crowded house, as the promise of a musical entertainment at any time by the well known members of this club is of itself sufficient guarantee that the time will not be wasted listening to them, Admission free.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Steamboat Bill About Finished

Its Passage by the House Probable To-day.

Boutwell's New Financial Schemes.

RESIGNATION OF CONTROLLER HULBURD.

The Question as to the Senate's Power to Originate Revenue Laws.

The Everlasting Bayfield Job.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1872.

New Territorial Measures.

Secretary Boutwell has prepared two bills, which he thinks, if Congress can be induced to take favorable action thereon, will enable him to considerably mend the financial condition of the country. One of these bills authorizes him to place the balance of the loan contemplated by the funding bill in the European markets, with the privilege of registering said bonds abroad, and also of paying interest thereon there. The Senate bill, which he had drawn up, provides that national banks be compelled to surrender up the six per cents held by them, at the option of the Secretary, and that he also be empowered in such cases to substitute four per cents therefor. In cases of refusal, the penalty shall be that the banks shall lose their charters, and their privileges shall be transferred to such other banks as the Secretary may designate. Both these bills were sent to the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Boutwell, who will to-day to explain to the Committee what he particularly desired to effect. As to the first bill, he thought it absolutely necessary to the successful negotiation of further loans under the funding bill. On the second he will be given a further hearing. Without taking any action on these bills the committee gave hearing to a delegation of whiskey rectifiers, who ask that all taxes on them be repealed, and that they be placed on the same footing with manufacturers in this respect. On all these three measures there is but little likelihood of favorable attention from the committee. There is hardly a representative who favors paying interest on our bonds abroad, and inasmuch as there are eighty bank presidents in Congress the national banks are likely to be tenderly dealt with.

Resignation of Comptroller Hulburd.

Controller Hulburd sent in his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, which was at once accepted. J. J. Knox, the present Acting Comptroller, has been suggested for the vacancy.

The Right to Originate Revenue Bills.

The Senate did not to-day find an opportunity, as was anticipated, to discuss the question of the right originating its tariff bill. It is understood, however, that several Senators besides Sherman and Morrill intend to uphold the right of the Senate to amend revenue bills originating in the House, even to the extent that the House has just so sharply and unanimously rebuked.

The House Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee now expect to get their tariff bill into the House in the course of the next two weeks.

The Hard-to-Kill Bayfield Job.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Bayfield and St. Croix land grant scheme, its friends are confident of securing ultimate triumph through the agency of a conference committee. As the committee now stands, so far as the House part of it is concerned, they expect nothing but disagreement. A second committee would be regarded as certain, and while it also may disagree, yet it will be less positive than the first, while the third is the committee from which they expect auspicious results, for the reason that it cannot but be made up of either friends or foes of railroad grants, and therefore be more easily brought to terms. The only obstacle to carrying out this programme will be encountered after the failure of the conference, when the question of the House committee will rest entirely with the House. If the friends of the scheme are strong enough, which they think they are, to get the House to consent to a new committee, they anticipate that the rest of the work will be comparatively easy.

The Steamboat Bill

Was virtually finished in the House to-day. A lengthy debate occurred upon a proposition to limit the liability of owners for the loss of life to the value of the vessel. Mr. Perry, of Ohio, took a leading part in the discussion, and held the attention of the House by his expositions of maritime law, and the various steps in applying certain provisions to Eastern rivers, and such obstruction to the Hudson as the Convention as will compel it to act for the safety and success of the party, regardless of personal interests.

Call for a Liberal Republican Convention in Iowa.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A call has been issued by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Fitz Henry Warren, Jacob Butler, George W. Field, J. H. Williamson, and a number of other prominent Republicans of the State of Iowa, for a State Convention at Davenport, on Tuesday, April 25th, to appoint delegates to the National Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. The call is addressed to all citizens who are opposed to corruption and military rule.

Political Temperance Party in Indiana—A Square Split in the Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 3.—A State Temperance Convention met at the House of Representatives in this city to-day. About one hundred persons were present. Gen. Boyd was temporary chairman. In his address he stated the object of the Convention was the organization of a temperance political party, and to this end a State ticket should be nominated at this meeting. Members of the Temperance society had sent a prohibitory clause for insertion in the Republican platform at the late Convention and it was rejected. It was his opinion that the Temperance men of the State held the balance of power, and was time to assert themselves. They might be in the minority for a time, but would ultimately succeed. The moment they showed themselves a political power, they would be respected. The Chairman of the Central Committee read a prohibitory platform, and moved the appointment of a committee to act upon it. A stormy discussion followed on the question of the adoption of a platform, nominating a ticket, who were entitled to seats in the convention, &c. One of the speakers said there was not the ghost of a chance for a third party to succeed. Dr. Labbot expressed himself opposed to the conduct of the Convention. He thought the majority could not be got at by caucus. Mrs. Dr. Swank said this was not a meeting to save the Republican party. After much confusion the Secretary read the following: That all persons favoring or favoring the nomination of a full State ticket on a prohibitory platform are eligible to membership in the convention.

A vote was taken, which resulted in fifty-eight for and eighteen against the resolution.

At this point Chaplain Lozier, who voted with the minority, moved to adjourn to the Senate chamber and left the hall, followed by about fifty of those present, and organized another convention, with the Chaplain as chairman. The proceeding of the branch convention was quiet and harmonious, and after the appointment of a committee to arrange a call for another convention, after the Democratic Convention, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we deem any action to nominate a ticket at this time as premature, and that a committee be appointed to call a future convention after the Democratic party has presented its candidates. The seceders then adjourned *sine die*.

After the withdrawal of the Lozier wing from the convention, the committee on enrolment reported sixty delegates present. Permanent officers were chosen and a full State ticket nominated, with S. B. Falkenberg for Governor and Dr. W. B. Kendrick for Lieutenant Governor. The Convention then appointed a Central Committee, and called the platform of the National Temperance Convention, and adjourned *sine die*.

Grant Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A call has been issued for a Republican mass meeting in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in support of Grant for the Presidency.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather with northerly winds will prevail very generally north and northwest of the Ohio valley and over the Middle and New England States, with a rising barometer, and probably extend southward over the interior of the Southern States; cloudy weather with rain will probably continue over the South Atlantic and Gulf States; brisk northerly winds are probable for the lower region to-night. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The office of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, at Muncy, Pa., was entered by burglars Tuesday night, and one of the safes blown open. Over $50,000 of registered railroad bonds and stocks were abstracted, $10,000 of which belonged to the company and the balance to private individuals. Three suspicions characters have been arrested in connection with the robbery.

THE concert to be given at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this (Thursday) evening, of the Pittsburgh Quintette Club, cannot fail to draw a crowded house, as the promise of a musical entertainment at any time by the well known members of this club is of itself sufficient guarantee that the time will not be wasted listening to them, Admission free.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Funeral Obsequies of Gen. Robert Anderson, the Hero of Fort Sumter.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The obsequies of the late Gen. Robert Anderson, of this city, this morning, were of a very imposing character. The military were in line at ten o'clock, and in half an hour after the procession was fairly *en route*, the cortege being formed as follows: Police escort under command of Gen. Ward, Seventy-first, Ninth and Seventh regiments, and two batteries of the First Artillery which were in Fort Sumter with Gen. Anderson. Next came the corpse, under the Fort Sumter flag, on an artillery caisson, after which came the pall bearers and numerous miscellaneous organizations. The procession passed through Fourteenth street to Twenty-third, thence along Thirty-fourth street to the ferry, where the body was placed on the steamer for West Point. The streets through which the procession passed was densely crowded, and flags along the route were at half mast.

The pall-bearers were Brevt. Brig. General James V. Bomford, Eighth United States Infantry; Brevt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson E. Davis, Twenty-third United States Infantry; Brevt. Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, Second United States infantry; Brevt. Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, Corps of Engineers; Hiram Barney Richard, J. Thorne, Henry F. Vail and Charles P. Kirkland. Generals Davis, Crawford and Foster were with General Anderson in Fort Sumter.

The only relatives present were Lars Anderson, the General's brother, and his son, Capt. Edward L. Anderson, both of Cincinnati. Ex-Governor Anderson, of Ohio, another brother, was prevented from attending by illness.

Among those in the carriages were Brevet Maj. Gen. McDowell, Maj. Gen. Jos. Hooker, Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, Col. Daniel Sternson, and Col. Moller, the latter representing Gov. Hoffman, of whose staff he is a member. Another prominent mourner was Sergeant Peter Hart, who was with Gen. Anderson in the Third Artillery throughout the Mexican war and his service among the Indians, and who distinguished himself at Sumter by climbing to the top of the flag-staff in the midst of the iron hail and nailing the flag, after it was shot away. In honor of the memory of Gen. Anderson, flags throughout the city are to-day displayed at half mast.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 3.—The remains of Gen. Anderson reached West Point in the government steamer Henry Smith, and under military escort at 5 P. M. The body was received by Gen. Ruger, Superintendent of the post, Gen. Upton, Adjutant Hall, and officers and professors. The pall bearers were selected from officers and professors. The casket containing the body was then lowered into a box and placed on a caisson, and covered with flags, when the procession was formed and the remains taken to the cemetery and placed in the vault prepared especially for it. There were no public ceremonies nor funeral services. Everything was of a strictly private character, in accordance with the request of the relatives of the dead General.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Frederick Bach, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, plead guilty to two indictments for selling liquor to minors. There were three other cases against the defendant for illegal liquor selling. On motion of the District Attorney a *nolle pros* was entered in each on payment of costs by defendant.

In the case of Adam Gilg, indicted for selling liquor to minors, a *nolle pros* was allowed on payment of costs.

John Lamb, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, plead guilty to two indictments for selling liquor to minors. A *nolle pros* was entered on a third indictment on payment of costs.

George Schmidt, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, plead guilty to three indictments for selling liquor to minors, and in three other cases for selling on Sunday, etc., *nolle pros* were allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Jacob Donch, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, plead guilty on four indictments, three for selling to minors, and one for selling on Sunday. A *nolle pros* was entered on the fourth indictment for selling on Sunday, on payment of costs.

Phillip Wagner, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, entered a plea of guilty to three indictments for selling liquor to minors. There were nine other indictments against the defendant in which *nolle pros.* were entered on payment of costs.

All the cases noted above resulted from the "Ross war" in the Fifth and Sixth wards.

John Lang was tried for assault and battery with intent to commit bodily injury. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and ordered each party to pay half the costs.

Charles Geyrolles was convicted of fornication and bastardy, on complaint of Magdalena Behringer. Sentence deferred.

A *nolle pros.* was entered by leave of Court in the case of John D. Hand, indicted for malicious, aggravated assault and battery on S. J. Lenkard.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Andrew Miller. Louis Lyle
R. Mund (3 cases). Anthony Mark.
Patrick Beaty. Fred Bach.
Armand Freile. James Hastings.
Jacob Houch. John Martin.
Charles Thompson. Phillip Uhrax et al.
George Hober, et al. Phillip Aubenger.
Andrews Owens. Casper Phiebert.
George Fiscus. John F. McCord.
Robert McGee. Wm. J Dickson.
John Arnold. Louis Zellers.
James Dempsey. James Hartley.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Sterling Bonsall vs. Wagner & Leech—action on an oil contract—the plea of "wagering contract" was withdrawn, and a verdict was taken, by agreement, for $5,495 92.

The next case taken up was that of Bonsall vs. Logan Bros. & Co. This was a case precisely similar to those above. The defendants, however, insisted upon the plea that the contract for oil in question was a wagering contract, and that plaintiff could not recover upon it. Many witnesses were called by both sides to charge the jury to that effect, but the

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1872.

Gov. GRARY has signed the bill recently passed by the Legislature empowering the Court below to hear argument on a motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. PAUL SCHAIRER, and to grant it if sufficient cause therefor should be shown. In view of the verdict in the case of Mrs. WHARTON there is every reason to suppose that the motion will be granted.

A DAY or two ago we mentioned, as a promising indication of better things, that the anti-Chinese rioters of Los Angeles, California, had been convicted of manslaughter. The sentences on them, we now learn, range from two to six years each—light and merciful enough, certainly—yet sufficiently rigorous, it is to be hoped, to teach them and all others interested a wholesome lesson of law-abidingness for all time to come.

THE new liquor license law, the text of which we published on Mouday, was signed by the Governor yesterday. There is some dispute among the lawyers as to its effect upon those licenses which have been or may be granted by the Commissioners, to become operative from and after the first of May. An application has been made to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the purpose of having the law judically construed.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT achieved a signal victory over President GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in securing a favorable site for a depot at Washington city, for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. The House decided to give the site asked for, by a vote of 155 to 55. This is a very important matter to the traveling public, and especially to those going to Washington over the Pennsylvania Central, as it will enable them to have their baggage checked through to the Capital.

SOME twenty-five thousand citizens of San Francisco have forwarded a strong protest to Congress against the proposed cession of Yerba Buena or Goat Island to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or its conversion into a railroad depot. From a merely local standpoint the people of the Eastern States or their representatives in Congress have little interest in this matter, but from a national point of view they have. The Engineer Corps of the United States Army has, it appears, reported that the military occupation of the island is necessary to the protection of the city. Aside from the question whether the proposed conversion would impair the usefulness of the bay and harbor, this consideration should of itself suffice to induce Congress to refuse to sanction the scheme.

THE argument which the Postmaster General made in his last annual report in favor of the postal telegraph system has been strongly reinforced by the extortionate demand of the Western Union Telegraph Company for increased compensation for reporting the weather signals, which have now become a national necessity. The act of 1866, giving Telegraph Companies the right to construct their lines, conferred upon them certain privileges, in return for which they bound themselves to do the work required by the Government at prices fixed by the Postmaster General, and to sell their lines to the Government at any time within six years, for a price to be determined by referees. Unless the present apparently irreconcilable difficulty between the Government and the Company shall be settled by the latter agreeing to abide by the requirements of the law, it is not improbable that, as a matter of self-protection, the Government will be compelled to own and operate the lines, a result which a good many people would not be sorry to see.

THE bell rings according to its metal. Judging from the illustrations of the past, the "Equal Rights Convention" which is to assemble in New York on the 9th and 10th of May, under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage Association, for the construction of a platform and the nomination of a Presidential ticket, will amount to very little. One of the four signers of the call, which states that "the Democratic party, false to its name and mission, died in the attempt to sustain slavery, and is buried beyond all hope of resurrection," is MRS. ISABELLA B. HOOKER, who a couple of weeks ago was, it is said, engaged in delivering speeches in behalf of the Connecticut Democracy. The country does not stand in any present need of additional patents for reform; and the introduction of any new mechanism for that purpose, however well intended may be the aims and purposes of its authors, will not be apt to take with the people. They will select and support such candidates as common sense, honesty and the spirit of freedom shall dictate. And that is enough.

GENERAL LONGSTREET has written a letter giving his views on political affairs and the question of reconstruction in the Southern States. The latter he considers to be the most important national question of the time, and thinks it better to adhere to the present plan than to start off on new theories that might lead us into fresh hazards and confusions. There was a time, he says, when he had serious doubts of the possibility of success, but he now believes that, notwithstanding the responsibility of previous failure was added to the undertaking upon the advent of the present administration, every duty and obligation has been met with a spirit of good faith, and as successfully discharged as could be expected in so limited a time. This result he holds to be due to the firm hand of the present administration, therein agreeing with the views of the Democratic Southern writer in the New Orleans *Picayune*, quoted by us the other day. All things considered, General LONGSTREET believes that the satisfactory and "comfortable" solution of the problem of reconstruction will be best promoted by continuing the present administration in power for another term.

NOTWITHSTANDING the polite and amicable tone of the correspondence between Secretary FISH and Lord GRANVILLE with respect to the "case" of the United States, as prepared for submission to the Geneva tribunal, it is evident that considerable uneasiness still prevails in England concerning the question. It is sincerely to be hoped that Great Britain will act wisely and sensibly, and not withdraw. Certainly she has nothing to fear from going on. But the tone of the British mind seems as much against the constructive claims as ever. Yet even Englishmen ought to be able to understand that, not to settle this question would be to leave the most important portion of the whole business to the hazards of the future. We do not contemplate the possibility of war. But the derangement of values that would result from England's withdrawal would probably of itself cost her far more than the entire amount of our claim, indirect damages and all. As for the course of the American government and people, we have no doubt it will be animated by the same high spirit which moved the nation to enter upon the treaty. This has been called the grandest triumph of civilization which the world had ever witnessed. Shall the saying be truth, or satire?

WHAT an amazing genius for self-contradiction these free traders have. A short time ago, in making some brief reference to the wool question, we cited extracts from two different New York free trade journals in which, after flatly opposing each other's statements at the start, one of them attributed the present high prices of wool to a glut in the market produed by the diminished number of sheep, and the other proved to its own satisfaction that the low rates at which that staple had ruled for some years past had been caused by the protective tariff. Of a piece with this convincing logic is the assertion of another representative free trade journal, published in the same city, that the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee would not lessen the cost of those articles to the consumer one whit, and that it should therefore be allowed to remain—in blissful unconsciousness of the fact that such a statement totally overthrows all the arguments which that party has ever built up concerning the added cost to the consumer of the products of our own home industry in consequence of a tariff on importations. If the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee will not lower their cost to the people, how do these journals make it appear that the abolition of the tariff on iron would lessen the price of that important product? Or do the laws of competition apply only to articles of home manufacture?

NOTWITHSTANDING the muddled condition into which the tariff question has been brought by Congress, there appears to be a possibility that tea and coffee may yet be placed on the free list, during the present session—at least a practicable way for the accomplishment of this result exists. We showed yesterday into what derangement the trade had been thrown on account of the action of the Senate in regard to this matter. Other departments of commerce and industry are affected in the same way. Numbers of the principal rolling mills of the country are said to be from three to four months behind on their orders, and to be refusing to record any new orders at fixed prices or stated deliveries. The future prices of pig iron will of course to a considerable degree depend on the action of Congress with regard to the tariff, and while the above named course of our manufacturers is doubtless to some extent owing to anticipated further advances of price in consequence of increased consumption and demand, it is still more due to the general suspense and uncertainty which prevail concerning the action which Congress will ultimately take. By putting tea and coffee on the free list, and repealing the income tax, an impetus will be given to the expansion of our iron industries throughout the country; every mechanic, clerk and laboring man will be benefitted, the people relieved from an odious and oppressive tax, and the best interests of the country every way promoted. All this, and more, can be done in time for Congress to adjourn before the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention, if that body will settle down industriously to work.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

M. THIERS's declaration given in our issue of yesterday—that "it is the interest of France to keep AMADEUS on the throne of Spain," is chiefly interesting, as it indicates, or may indicate, the gradual development of a policy more friendly to Italy. It has for some time seemed that nothing in the position of the present French Government was more embarrassing than its relations to VICTOR EMANUEL and the Pope, as to please one was certain to displease the other. On the one hand, the Bishops with most earnest Catholics at their backs, urge decided diplomatic, if not military interposition in favor of the restoration of the temporal power as the true and righteous policy for France to pursue in the interest of her own prosperity and aggrandizement. In recommending this course they use an argument more cogent formerly than now, that by espousing and maintaining the cause of the church, the government may with confidence rely upon the blessing and aid of Omnipotence, who, when He pleases, gives victory to the weak. Though probably not much influenced by any such hope, M. THIERS, retaining his old convictions touching Italian politics, would delight to carry them into effect, if he dared to make the experiment. Not to alienate but to conciliate the affections of the Catholics and to enlist them everywhere in support of his government and of the elevation of France, are objects of first importance in his view, but objects which he finds it difficult to work for without offending the Italians and driving them into the arms of Germany. Then in France there are the powerful anti-Catholic party and the party who, without religious or ecclesiastical motives, believe in a close alliance with Italy as one of the foundations of the future greatness of their country. All these in union with not a few Catholics denounce the wavering and uncertain course of their government towards Italy as founded on vain hopes and as inconsistent with the best French traditions. The hopes are vain, because the ultramontane clergy will never be satisfied with any concessions or services to the Church which it is in the power of the Government to render. What they desire would be a mere theocracy with themselves as administrators, and already ungrateful, they would abandon and revile the Republic the moment it ceased to obey their behests, whatever it might have accomplished in carrying out their plans. The policy of subserviency to the papacy is also denounced as unhistorical and inconsistent with the past. In illustration it is alleged that even in the ages of faith, France decidedly refused to subordinate her political rights to the schemes and desires of the popes. SAINT LOUIS, PHILIPPE the Fair and LOUIS XIV defended French interests against the claims of churchmen and the Holy See, and maintained not a Catholic policy, but a policy truly Gallican as distinguished from such papal subserviency as finds favor with many at the present day.

Though to a certain extent true this claim in favor of the independence of some of the famous Kings of France requires to be so modified as to admit the mischievous influence of ecclesiastical ascendancy as exemplified in their history. Professor VON SYBEL, in the lecture to which we referred a few days ago, ascribed the misfortunes of the French partly to their institutions, and partly to "their ideas on the subject of church and State which render impossible the existence of authority with liberty, and cause a perpetual oscillation between arbitrary power and revolution." In fact, these old traditions and theories containing conflict between the interests of the church and the interests of the State constitute the difficulties with which M. THIERS and his colleagues have now to contend. The State needs and desires obligatory instruction; the church represented by the Bishops defends optional ignorance. The State needs the alliance of Italy; the church desires the disruption of the Kingdom of Italy, in the interest of the Pope's temporal power. It is the ancient struggle, long dormant, of the conflict with which foreigners are wont to contemplate the political helplessness or seeming imbecility of the great French people, would vanish or be changed into compassion, if the peculiar disadvantages with which they have to contend were duly understood and considered.

FERTILIZATION OF THE PLAINS.

Congress was lately asked to make an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to pay for boring an artesian well at Fort Russell, in Wyoming territory. We are not sure whether the petition has yet been acted upon. Water is needed for the accommodation of the Fort, and we believe that this necessity is the sole consideration presented as a reason for making the grant of money asked for. There is sufficient reason, no doubt, if there happens to be neither spring nor stream within convenient distance of the place. It is an arid section, a fact which of course accounts for the erection of a fort in a position not already supplied with water, as the puzzling inquiry why rivers so generally flow near large towns long ago received a philosophical answer. At this distance from Fort Russell the subject seems mainly interesting as the proposal revives the memory of a theory which was formerly a good deal discussed and which has never been proved to be impracticable. Engineers thoroughly qualified, and not in the least visionary, many years ago expressed the opinion that the vast desolate and barren plains of the West might be converted into fruitful fields by means of a system of artesian wells, with the needful arrangements for irrigation. Whoever has lived in certain parts of the East is familiar with the marvelous transformation of ground and scenery that may be wrought by opening a well. Land which has been baked by the sun for ages, and looks as incapable as a stone of producing vegetation, in a few months puts out a covering of green under the influence of water. It is also well known that parts of the African sahara, waterless and grassless for centuries, have, within the last forty years, been changed into oases, perfect gardens of fertility, by means of artesian wells made by the French. Some readers will remember that so long ago as 1855, the Government resolved to open up a road several hundred miles long through the region known as the *llano estacado*, or staked plain, which was to be supplied with water from artesian wells. Captain POPE, since so well known as General POPE, was appointed superintendent of the enterprise. He bored two wells in the neighborhood of the river Pecos, of which one was 541 feet deep and the other 869 feet deep. The experiment proved that water could thus be obtained in sufficient quantity for the purposes of cultivation, but the money appropriated for the object was exhausted, and before more could be obtained the war broke out, and banished the scheme from the minds of men. But for this interruption, by this time we should know by trial whether those barren lands can be rendered productive in the way proposed. This experiment was made in the southern portion of the American wastes, while Wyoming, where at Fort Russell it is now proposed to bore a well, lies pretty far north. Though much of the territory is mountainous, it has also extensive plains which are quite destitute of water, the only thing needed to make them splendid pasture lands.

This well which it is proposed to bore at Fort Russell for a purely local object, may then be regarded with a certain general interest, as it may yield results important in the development of the barren plains of the West. As suggested by the *Anzeiger des Westen's*, from which we have derived the facts just stated, if the rock should prove easily bored, and the success justify similar labors, private enterprise will not be slow to undertake them. The same authority thinks it to be regretted that the Union Pacific Railroad Company did not at first bore artesian wells at all their stations, not only for the sake of their own immediate concern, but for the promotion of settlements along the line. The Americans, practical as they are, are yet prone, it seems, to overlook nearest needs in the eagerness with which they pursue remote speculations.

In the domain of practical and useful legislation New Jersey has set not a few examples which it might be well for some of her more ambitious sister States to follow. The latest illustration of this wise, forecasting sagacity is in the nature of a bill now pending before the Legislature, requiring the Superintendent of the State prison to procure suitable employment for convicts who have served out their term and have conducted themselves well during imprisonment. The object of the measure is, of course, to prevent them from returning to their evil courses for the lack of honest employment. It is to be hoped not only that the bill may pass, but that the International Prison Convention, which is shortly to meet in London, may also take the subject into serious consideration. The doors of reform should be shut against no one who desires to enter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Utica *Observer* tells of monster snow banks in Litchfield. The citizens have dug an arch through one of them, and a wagon, loaded with men and women drawn by four horses, passed through the snow-arch. It is 400 feet in length, and the heads of the men and women in the wagon did not reach within four feet of the top. The Litchfield people talk of preserving the tunnel for picnic purposes during the coming summer.

In 1867, a boy left the manuscript of "White Rocks" with a Philadelphia publisher, who agreed, after examination, to publish the book and pay the author 10 cents on every copy sold. The book has been sold to the extent of 170,000 copies, and the publishers hold $17,000 for the author, but it has never been called for, nor has the boy ever been seen by the firm since the day the contract was effected.

Now New Hampshire has found a citizen more worthy of mention than he that had had never been on a railroad car or voted at an election. He is Job Abbott, of Guilford, who is 82 years old and has not missed voting since he was 21. On each and every of these 61 years he has cast a Whig or Republican ballot. Here now is a citizen worth boasting of.

Yesterday an Associated press dispatch tried to scare the whole country with a statement that a New York physician had published his belief "that small-pox is propagated by the circulation of national bank bills." Why so specifically "national bank bills?" Have greenbacks and fractional currency been vaccinated that they should be less infectious than the other kind?

Fashions in building stone are almost as fluctuating as in bonnets. Within a few years there have been manias in New York for granite, for marble, for Caen stone, for brown stone and a half a dozen other varieties, and now that for granite has come back again. The new postoffice and the splendid *Stants Zeitung* building are to be constructed with it, and the quarrymen of New Hampshire foresee flush times in their branch of business.

Philadelphia accounts are to hand of a steady sober citizen being suddenly surprised by his wife and daughters in all the gorgeous glory of new "Dolly Vardens," whereupon reason tottered on its throne and amid bursts of demoniac laughter he wildly exclaimed: "Ha, ha! How do they make up for pantaloons? Ha! ha! ha! Let me have a Dolly Varden. Let me clutch it. Bring me a pattern of monkeys scaling lamp-posts. How would a Chinese puzzle look, or a map of Fairmount Park?" All the rest is a blank. The unhappy husband has just been liberated from an asylum and pronounced cured. But the only way they could manage it was to dress him up in a Dolly Varden, marked out with a ground plan of the streets of Roston.

Mr. G. S. Baker, of Maysville, Mo., presented his four-year old nephew with a 5-20 bond for $50. This infant, crying for formal possession of the pretty picture, was by its sensible mamma judiciously indulged. And now Congress is petitioned to replace several indistinguishable fragments with a nice new bond; which, perhaps, Congress will do, and thereby render the employment of several extra clerks of the Treasury Department requisite in the future.

Forty-two thousand millions of gallons of milk have been taken into New York on the Erie Railway within the past years. At least it was freighted as milk.

Very young children must enjoy the climate of Oak Lake, Minnesota. During the last cold snap there a baby, sweetly slumbering in the cradle, had its little hands frozen.

A conservative Canadian, having conscientious scruples about an organ lately put up in the church that prides itself on his intelligent membership, exploded a few pounds of powder under it and blew it up, bellows and all.

Results of a revival at Elmwood, Ill., are computed at five conversions, sixty-three bad colds and one hundred and twenty-three flirtations.

Freight was, last week, carried on ordinary trucks from vessels in Belfast harbor, Maine, to Winterport, Bucksport and Castine, crossing the Penobscot river on the ice.

The solid snow pack at Virginia City, Nevada, is still reported as nearly ten feet deep.

Unusual opportunities are afforded for what would be the effects of sub-soil ploughing by the recent earthquake in California. They have turned up every variety of productive strata clear down to the bottom.

New York wallows in such mud as has not been known there since the spring of '57. That, at least, is what the papers say.

A thirteen-year-old girl in Warsaw, Ky., plays two tunes at once on the piano, one with each hand, while vocalizing another tune and the two children, who cannot conveniently move away, have to keep their ears stuffed with cotton.

The weather in California is warm with occasional showers, and the grain is maturing rapidly. The yield of gold, silver, wool, wine and wheat this year will be immensely greater than that of any former season.

Numbers of Northerners are staying over in Savannah, on their way from Florida, for fear of the cold weather awaiting them at home.

In Tahiti society is divided into sects, the white merchants and shopkeepers who have fair-faced wives, and the half-castes and their friends. The former have been christened the mean whites, and the latter the dirty browns. The first have all the virtue and the latter all the charms.

Last week a vender of skunk skins, riding on a train from Baltimore, undertook to avenge his wounded pride on the conductor, because that official courtecusly asked him to ride in a smoking car.

Walking in Chicago streets is perilous. Brick piles constantly behave in the loosest manner, and pitfalls beset the path of the wayfarer at every foot of the reconstructing districts.

PERSONAL.

When Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker was urging the selectmen of Willimantic to admit women as voters she claimed to have the sympathy of one of the members, the town clerk. She saw it, she said, in the twinkle of his eye and was somewhat taken aback at the reply, "I beg your pardon, madam, but that is a glass eye!" Rather a chilling kind of sympathy that beams from a vitreous optic.

Willie Hillyer—son of the General Hillyer who was one of General Grant's staff through nearly all the war,—edits a boy's paper called the *Cornucopia*. The elder Hillyer is a thorough going New York Democrat, but the younger stoutly advocates the re-election of President Grant.

Henry Ward Beecher is paying another of the pleasant penalties of popularity. In some parts of New York State his head adorns inviting tavern signs, whereon the usual legend is inscribed: "Entertainment for man and beast." This is a kind of immortality which the famous pastor of Plymouth will probably appreciate.

Assurance of the fact that the world is apt to soon forget the most famous or infamous of characters that sometimes come to the surface is seen in the neglect now shown in New York to pictures of Fisk and Stokes and the woman who was their evil genius. A few weeks ago the rush for them was as wild as it was shameful; now what are left unsold are absolutely unsaleable.

Miss Sallie Hart, the little California lady who achieved such notable success in influencing the views of legislators on the subject of reducing the pay of female teachers, will enter the field as a lecturer on "The Woman Question."

One of General Holladay's daughters was married, two years ago, to a French Count living in Switzerland. Just now another daughter has run away from her mother in Rome, and married another French Count.

Rev. Alexander Henry, an English Roman Catholic priest, writes a genial epistle to Father Hyacinthe, wherein occurs the following passage of sweet and Christian-like regard: "As a priest of the Holy Roman Church, Catholic and Apostolic, I experience a supreme pleasure in awaiting the day of death and of the last judgment, when I shall see you and your colaborators of the *Esperance de Rome* cast into the pit and its torments forever. When I reflect on the existence of such apostates as you, I bless the Divine Love of God that it provides a hell." There is more of the same apostolic kind, but a little of it goes a great way.

Mrs. Helen Bernard reports in the House of Representatives for the New York *Herald*, and a feminine Washington correspondent says of her work, that "it cannot be distinguished from that of a man." This seems to be the sum of happiness among a certain class of the woman righters: to arrive at that point of comparison where they virtually unsex themselves.

Catharine Donovan, of Springfield, Mass., is said by her attendants to have "taken no solid food for two years, and for the last seven months nothing but water." Many incredulous persons doubt the possibility of such a phenomenon, and contend, though the injuries which have disabled her were caused by falling over a flour barrel, that is no sufficient reason for her digestive organs rejecting the use of bread.

A Dublin correspondent of the Boston *Globe* intimates that Mrs. Woodhull-Blood will not receive an agreeable reception in Ireland, whither she has gone to lecture. The writer says: "Knowing the man of Cork well, I advise Mrs. Victoria Woodhull to secure in safe means of exit before she tries his excitable temper too far."

William Cullen Bryant is receiving glowing compliments wherever he goes in Mexico. The *Domingo* of the 10th ult. thus describes his personal appearance: "Mr. Bryant is seventy-seven years old, medium stature, with long dry white hair falling on the side of his head to the collar; his forehead wide, open and traced by deep wrinkles, reflects superior intelligence; his eyes are small, and sunk under heavy and long eyebrows; his nose, aquiline; his mouth, lost amidst the thick and snowy beard which reaches to his breast."

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Judge Robert C. Pitman, who was last year the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, opposes the attempt to organize a National Prohibitory party, and favors the re-election of President Grant.

Lieutenant-Governor Rainsier (colored), of South Carolina, is not in favor of the Cincinnati convention. He has written a letter to Lieutenant-Governor Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, in which he says the Philadelphia convention is the place where the nomination of President Grant should be opposed, if anywhere. He adds that while the colored population almost idolize Charles Sumner, he is confident they will support, en masse, the nominees of the Philadelphia convention, whoever he may be.

Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, denies that he ever authorized the use of his name in connection with the candidacy for the Presidency. And now the question is, who has been using it?

Mrs. Partington is anxious to know what all this land grant business means. She says that in her neighborhood the women are as one man—they want to land Grant in the White House again.

General Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina, is mentioned in the Baltimore *American* as a candidate for Vice President of the Philadelphia Republican National Convention. Next!

What opinion should Republicans have of Mr. Greeley's last manifesto, when they find it enthusiastically commended in that organ of the most dangerous wing of the Passivist Democracy—the *Missouri Republican*. Says that able and unscrupulous journal:

"The attitude of the New York Liberal Republicans, headed by Horace Greeley, as shown in the letter to Col. Grosvenor, is encouraging in the highest degree."

That is encouraging to all the malignant and incongruous elements that are now vainly trying to mingle and unite in blind hostility to President Grant.

So the 'possumites in Missouri are not entirely under the control of the *Republican* after all. The St. Louis *Times* (straight-out Democrat) has something to say, and what it says is this: "The action of the Democratic members of the Legislature with regard to the holding of a State convention, and their recommendation as to the proper basis of representation, may be understood as favorable to a fair expression of the party, and the unabated maintenance of our present party discipline. This is encouraging to the genuine Democracy, though unproductive of comfort to our political neighbors of the passive persuasion."

Horace H. Day, Vice President of the National Labor Union at New York, has written a letter in which he is very severe on Judge Davis, denouncing him as an artful dodger, and declaring that, because he has declined to come out in a letter accepting the labor nomination and adopting the platform, "the movement to form an independent workingmen's party, which came in with such bright prospects, is being looked on with contempt."

The "Spirit of '76" revives to write a long letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, reviewing the course of political events and vehemently urging the nomination of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, as the only man capable of rescuing the country from the corruptionists, and calming the contending waves of faction. Beside his commanding natural abilities, the letter declares that "he could command the influential German vote, and combine all the Free Trade Republicans with the Democratic upholders of Constitutional Union; that he would represent the elements of the Douglas Democracy and the Bell and Everett party of 1860, and unite together in fraternal unity the Liberal Democrats and Conservative Republicans who oppose centralization and corruption."

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their nephilic influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influence by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon it) of arresting them speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

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JOS. HORNE & CO.

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Millinery and Straw Goods.

ALL THE LATEST

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LADIES' AND MISSES'

Hats and Bonnets,

In all Grades, Now Arriving.

FLOWERS.

Fine French Flowers, Roses and Buds, Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons and Feathers, in the new shades just out, an elegant assortment.
Gros Grain and Taffette Ribbons, all widths, shades and qualities.
Trimming Silks, Corded Satins, Torquoise and Silk Velvets in new shades.
Colored English Crapes, for bows.
Black Silk Nett, Plain and Spotted.
Grenadines and Bereges.
Colored Sash Ribbons at bargains.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS OUT.

Our customers, friends and strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our stock, assuring to all equal attention.

Open Saturday Evening Until 8 O'Clock.

EATON'S

TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

New Goods Opening This Week

New Styles Spring Suits, in Striped Seersucker, Buff and Gray Linen, Buff and Gray Cambric, White Lawn, &c.
All Styles of Trimmings, in great variety.
Dolly Varden Polonaises.
Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings.
Dolly Varden Hoop Skirts and Bustles.
Pique, Lawn, Swiss, Cambrics, &c.
Ribbons, Scarfs, Hats, Flowers, &c.

New Goods Received Daily.

COMMON SENSE.

Thousands of human lives are daily sacrificed to the iron despotism of theory—to an obstinate attachment to a routine which treats all maladies alike, because the symptoms are similar—when, in fact, there are no two cases alike, even in the same disease.

As all human faces differ, so do diseases. Many complaints having analagous symptoms, differ essentially in character, and arises from different causes: hence, every case should be carefully examined, studied, and treated for what it really is in itself.

DIAGNOSIS—One of the most difficult and important part of medicine is the *right understanding of the cause, nature, location, and extent of diseases.* If we fail here, we generally fail in the same disease. If we commence in the dark, we shall go on in deeper obscurity to dispair, suffering and death.

The most experienced and profound medical men the world has produced, declare that they find this the most trying and difficult part of their profession. The *Indian Herb Doctor* will decribe disease, and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness without receiving any information from them. Our practice is founded upon the principles of Science, Truth and Humanity.

Our opponents are those who are opposed to the divine progress of mankind, and the nascent power of the human understanding. Among them are medical bigots belonging to a past generation, who are blind and deaf to the requirements of the hour, and others too indolent, prejudiced or ignorant to investigate the rotteness of the old schools of medicine.

Office 188 Liberty street, over the Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS,

AT

PALMER'S,

84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at

FLEMING'S Drug Store,

Corner Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.

Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at

JOS. FLEMING'S, 84 Market street,

Corner of the Diamond.

English Vermillion,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
CHINESE VERMILLION,
VENITIAN RED, "Egg,"
BRANDON COLORS,
LINSEED OIL, WHITING,
BLACK LEAD, East India,

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
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SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

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Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences; the Classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent Professors.

Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.

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WOOD STREET.

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PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
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DRESS GOODS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
CAMBRICS,
CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

SPRING, 1872.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO OUR FINE STOCK OF

New Goods,

SUITED FOR SPRING WEAR.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH PRICES ASKED IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
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NEW RIBBONS,
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NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW CLOTHS,
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NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
NEW P. K.'S, P. K.'S,
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Inspection and Comparison Solicited.

One Price! Small Profits!

The People's Store

UNDER MASONIC HALL,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

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CARPETS.

CARPETS.

Rich, Rare and Beautiful.

ALL GRADES,
ALL STYLES,
ALL PRICES.

Our Stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BRUSSELS, embraces as fine styles as can be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,
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MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS and BRUSSELS,

In the Finest Drawings and most Delicate Colorings, with

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OUR SPRING STOCK NOW DAILY ARRIVING IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

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MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BLANKETS,

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Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.

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SEEDS! SEEDS!

Knox Seed and Implement House.

Headquarters for reliable Garden and Flower Seeds, Egyptian Beet in stock, one mixed Lawn Grass Seed, for general purposes, a specialty; Seed Potatoes in variety. Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Prime Clover and Timothy, &c., at market prices.

Following Catalogues sent free to applicants, or can be had free at our store: Descriptive Catalogue or Hand-Book of Seeds, Market Gardener's List, for Gardeners only. Wholesale Price List, positively for the Trade only.

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New Spring Shawls,
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New Dress Goods,
New Black Silks,
New Striped Silks,
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WHITE GOODS.

White and Colored Yosemite Stripes.
Buff and White Piques.
Colored Batiste Cloths, for Suits.
Nainsooks, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns.
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White and Colored Bed Quilts.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

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AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3, 1872.

In the local market money moves freely, with a healthy tone, that indicates activity, especially in the retail line of trade. The return flow of currency has set in from the country, and we expect for a few days an expanded volume, although the abundance of bank notes, although the balance of trade being usually against New York will soon absorb the surplus.

After more than a year of the most stubborn endurance the cliques in the various stocks have held up prices against the most fearful rates for money; have succeeded in getting the outside public to come in and buy their stocks, and the market of late seems to have entirely cut loose from the recognized rules and calculations, and to have started off independent of the cliques who have joyously embraced the opportunity to dispose of their long carried holdings, and the outside public seem to be running the machine for the present.

As to how long the engine will run without a smash it would be idle to conjecture, but there are indications this evening that things are shaking and may take a plunge at any moment. The cliques having unloaded, and when all their interests will be in depressing the market. Mr. Drew's late sale of Erie is but the forerunner of a general move on the part of the bears.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½	113
10-40s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
New 5s	110	110	110
Gold	109¾	110	110
Currency 6s	115	115⅛	115⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

April 3, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110	110	110	110	110
Canton		92½			93
West'n Union Tel		74¾		74¾	74¾
Quicksilver		40⅜			40⅜
Pacific Mail	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Adams Express		97⅜			97⅜
Wells Fargo Ex		73¾			73¾
American Express		73¾			73¾
United States Ex		50			50
New York Central	99	99½	100	99¾	99¾
N. Y. Central scrip	95½		95½		
Erie	62¾	63½	63¼	63½	63⅝
Reading	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Michigan Central		115			115
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central		133			133
Cleveland & Pitts	95¾	95¾	95¾		95¾
Chicago & North'n	86	86	86	85¾	85¾
Do. preferred	96	96	96	96	96
Rock Island	116⅝	117	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
St. Paul	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Do. preferred	81¾	81¾	81¾		81¾
Wabash	73¾	73¾	73¾		73¾
Do. preferred					
Fort Wayne	96¾	96	96¾		
Ohio and Miss'pi	50	50	50¾	50	48¾
Chicago and Alton			90		
Do. preferred					
Boston, Hf'rd & E		94	94		
Harlem		114		114½	
New Jersey Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Union Pacific			40	39½	39½

	12:30	3:30
	P. M.	A. M.
Tennessee State bonds	66¾	
Do. new	66¾	
South Carolina, July	58½	
South Carolina, April	58½	
Missouri sixes	90	

—The United States Assistant Treasurer gives notice that the 2 per cent. legal-tender certificates, dated August 1, 1868, bearing interest at the rate of $5,000, from Nos. 3,415 to 3,519, inclusive, and of $10,000, Nos. 3,249 to 3,495, inclusive, will be paid on presentation, and cease to draw interest after January 30, 1873.

—According to the figures of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington the imports of foreign goods during the year 1871 exceeded the exports by, in round numbers, $130,000,000. To pay this we exported only $60,000,000 of specie, leaving a deficit of $50,000,000, how little or much of which was settled with government bonds and railway securities is a problem not susceptible of immediate solution. The most curious feature is that in December, 1871, despite an adverse foreign trade for the twelve months of $110,000,000, gold was 2 per cent. lower, at 108⅞, than in December, 1870.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna Central	61⅝	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69¼
Phila. and Erie	29	North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	45¾	Camden and Amboy	126
Catawissa	27	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	38½	Reading	50¼

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Markets.

April 3.—As there has been no opportunity to increase the supply, prices, under a moderate demand, have been sustained as follows:

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	2½c
Ohio River, delivered, ₩ bush	2½c
Cannel, delivered, ₩ bush	2½c
Gas Coke, at yards, ₩ bush	14c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₩ bush	16c
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ₩ bush	20c

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872.

REMARKS.—We make some changes in cider, cranberries, eggs, seeds, carbon oil and grain, which will be found noted below. Trade in some departments was reported rather dull to-day, but generally showed a healthy aspect.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,493	3,791	7,284
Apples, bbls	1,479	1,358	2,837
Cheese, boxes	399	410	739
Corn, sacks	7,068	4,109	11,902
Wheat, sacks	3,802	2,598	6,340
Barley, sacks	2,172	3,997	6,369
Rye, sacks	870	491	1,361
Oats, sacks	6,225	7,408	13,633
Butter, packages	454	910	1,364
Bacon, pieces	26,361	15,338	41,699
Bacon, lbs	225	546	971

The following are the produce receipts for March for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Flour, bbls	32,444	18,429	20,225	18,388
Apples, bbls	3,591	1,713	6,110	4,102
Cheese, bxs	1,263	2,004	3,132	1,735
Corn, sacks	26,276	20,943	23,990	32,936
Wheat, sacks	12,443	13,798	17,774	20,881
Barley sacks	11,717	12,341	11,976	14,736
Rye, sacks	8,317	4,307	6,576	6,234
Oats, sacks	14,850	10,752	28,162	41,484
Butter, packages	3,438	4,604	6,068	4,130
Bacon, pcs	23,167	3,605	27,514	79,120
Bacon, lbs			1,588	1,982

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—Common stock at 6¾a6½c; refined (high test) 7¾a8c; nitrate soda 3½c; crude 2½a2¾c; patents 11c.

APPLES.—Good sound winter are worth $4 50a5 00. Receipts 412 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER.—Prime at 70a80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; ½ gallon pails $6 00. BRAN.—Market is quiet and prices dull and easy at $21 per ton in bulk.

BROOM CORN.—Market dull and nominal at 7a8c for prime, and 5a6c for common ₩ lb.

BROOMS.—Market quiet and steady; fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25 a2 50 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ¼-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—We have no change to note in prices, strictly prime being in good demand at 30a32c; good 29a30c; common 10a11c. Receipts 45 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market continues quiet and unchanged at the following quotations. Uncanvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 7c; rib sides 7½c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $14 00; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¾c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon pieces 5,719; ham pieces 65.

CIDER.—Clearifield $12a15 00 per bbl, XXX $15; other brands $9 00a12 00. Demand fair.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5a5 50.

CARBON OIL.—We quote at 21c ₩ gallon, with demand active.

CARBON OIL.—The market was dull, prices being very unsatisfactory. The current rates are, for lots of one to five hundred barrels, 19a20c; store sales were made at the usual advances.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Bell berries $7 a7½ ₩ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50; boxes $4 25a4 50.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $5 50 per bbl; Johnston ₩ $2 25; Rosendale $4 a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS.—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—Sales dried apples at 5a6c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¾a10c; old sales, mixed 7a7½c; quarters, 6¼a6¾c; cuttings, new crop, 10c old 8c; layer raisins ₩ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; purnes 12c for new.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade was protected somewhat dull to-day. We give the following as the ruling figures of the market:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 a23¼c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; mocha 30c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₩ packages, 27c ₩ ₩.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 11¾c, coal loaf 11¾c, A coffee 11¼c; C 11c; Ex C 12c; C 11¼a; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¼c; P R sugars, choice 11¼c; good 10¾c; good Barbice 10¾c; prime 10½c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Eder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 40.

EGGS.—Owing to the large supply, eggs are lacc lower, and prime fresh are now selling at 21a22c per doz.

FLOUR.—Receipts 594 barrels. Prices remain unchanged, the following being the ruling figures of the market: Millis—white wheat bbls $8 90; sacks $8 60; southern amber, bbls $8 20; sacks $7 90; red winter, bbls $7 80; sacks $7 50; family, good extra, bbls $6 25; Graham flour, bbls $8 25; sks $7 90. Stores—Choice brands $8 25a8 50; good ₩ bbl; bakers flour $7 60a7 87.

FISH.—Lake herring $8 25 ₩ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 ₩ half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra No. 2 bay, $9; half bbls $4 75a5 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $8 75 ₩ quintal, $6 50.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty four hours: Wheat, sacks.....170 | Corn, sacks.....1,496
Barley, sacks.....816 | Oats, sacks.....1,017

We'll informed dealers report the following as the ruling prices of the market to-day: Red winter wheat by car lots $1 60a1 65; white $1 62½; oats car lots 47a49c. Corn—car lots, 58a60c. Rye, car lots 95c. Barley—spring 75c; fall 85c. The usual advance for small lots from store.

HAY.—Choice timothy hay $25a28 ₩ ton; baled on wharf and $20a23.

HOPS.—We quote: 71s at 60a70c ₩ lb; old 70s 40a 44c ₩ lb.

HERSE.—In good demand at 2¾a2¾c.

HONEY.—Sales at 25a30c ₩ lb.

HAY.—Choice Kentucky timothy $26 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; contract $190a195.

HOMINY.—$4 50a5 00 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL.—No 1, 85a88c; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a88c.

LIME.—Perrysburgh white lead 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MAPLE MOLASSES.—Commands $1 75a2 00 per gallon.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 30; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c ₩ bush.

MINCE MEAT.—Good brands held at 15a16c per ₩.

ONIONS.—Receipts 1,000 bush. In demand, and are held at $2 50 ₩ bushel.

POTATOES.—Peachblows commanded 75a80c ₩ bush.

RAGS.—Sales at 2¾a4c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales of ½-lb cans at $1 50; ¼-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS.—Clover seed in the shade lower, and is now held at $5 50a5 75; inferior and dirty $4 50a5 00, and dull sale; timothy $3 75a4 00; flax seed $1 85.

SALT.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales at 8a8½c per lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 22c; common rectified 92c@ $1 00; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 as 06 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, April 4, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market for crude oil is subject to transactions, was very dull, prices being very unsatisfactory. This, however, has been the situation for some time. An improvement would no doubt be very satisfactory to a large number of dealers. In the absence of sales we give the nominal rates, as follows:

CRUDE.

We quote: Spot or April, 9¼c; S. O. all year, 9¾c; B. O. same time, 12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The following are the quotations for eastern deliveries: Spot or till April 15th, 21¾c; April, 22c; May 22⅞c; June 23¾c. We did not learn of any sales.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 3.—The *Courier* says: The market is more active with the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper road spot	3 50
5,000 bbls upper road spot	3 50
1,000 bbls upper road S. O. May and June	3 67½
1,000 bbls upper road regular	3 50
1,000 bbls upper road regular	3 52½
1,000 bbls upper road S. O. to June 30th	4 00
2,000 bbls upper road S. O. to June 30th	4 00
2,000 bbls upper road S. O. to June 30th	4 02½
1,000 bbls upper road R. O. to June 30th	4 00
2,000 bbls upper road S. O., 2d quarter	3 52½
1,000 bbls upper road R. O., 2d quarter	3 50
1,000 bbls upper road S. O. May and June	3 47½
1,000 bbls upper road S. O., 2d quarter	3 52½
1,000 bbls lower road spot	3 50
1,000 bbls lower road spot	3 52½
1,000 bbls lower road spot	3 55
1,000 bbls lower road spot	3 52½
500 bbls lower road spot	3 50
500 bbls lower road spot	3 52½
500 bbls lower road spot	3 50
250 bbls lower road spot	3 55
1,000 bbls Oil City spot, April	3 75
1,000 bbls Oil City spot	3 70

NEW YORK, April 3.—The market is dull and more or less nominal; crude in bulk 12¾c; refined 23¾c; no calls of importance are reported. For Philadelphia delivery prices show very little change, the demand small and the sales embrace 4,000 bbls refined for short delivery at 21¾c, and 2,500 bbls deliverable in ten days at 21c.

TITUSVILLE, April 3.—Market very quiet; sales at $3 23a3 55.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 3.—Market unchanged at $3 60.

TITUSVILLE, April 2.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 43a3 45.

OIL CITY, April 3.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower creek $3 50; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 67½a3 70.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Market steady; sales spot 21¾a21¾c; crude 11¾a11¾c; cases 26¾c; sales none; futures, April, 27¼a27c; May, 23¼a23; June, 23¾a24.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot held at $3 52½.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Spot 21¾c; April 21¾a 22c; May 22¾a23c; June 23¾a24c; crude 11¾a12c.

ROUSSEVILLE, April 3.—Market quiet at $3 55.

OIL CITY, April 3.—Lower creek $3 50; Oil City $3 70. Market quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 3.—Market very quiet at $3 60a3 65.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Howard	80
T Miller	Cochran's Siding	296
W Stewart	Hollidaysburg	296
W Stewart	Hollidaysburg Oil Works	222
J C Dwight	H W C Tweddle	474

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.		Bbls.
Howard & Co	Cochran Siding	296
Woodville Oil Works	Hollidaysburg Oil Works	222
Total		474

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 2, 1872.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Boggs & Co, 150 bbls to J. R. Bartlett, New York.

Total.....300

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

April 2.—We have still to report a very strong market for all descriptions, and in some cases a further advance was obtained, and holders are careless about selling, as a further improvement is anticipated. Manufactured iron is firm at present prices. We quote:

PIG.

No. 1 foundry	48@52 Mill iron...$48@
No. 2 foundry	48@50 Car-wheel...$55@60
Missouri	$56@60

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$48@50 Forge...$46@47
No. 2 foundry	@47

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal.....96c@$1 00

SCRAP IRON.

Cast.....$1 30@1 75 Wrought.....$2 00@2 50

BAR IRON.

Common, ₩ lb.....4½c Charcoal.....5 7-10c

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse-shoes.....$5 75@6 Mule-shoes, $6 75

Nails—The demand was good and stocks being rather light the market is firm. We quote:

4d to 6d	5 50	3d	6 75
6d to 7d	5 75	3d, f. b	8 00
Spikes, cut	5		

—*Enquirer.*

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Flour less active; choice Minnesota $8 50; Indiana and Ohio $7 75a8 25. Wheat in light demand; State and western fair to good $1 56a1 61. Rye steady at 85a86c. Corn in moderate demand; mixed western 66c. Oats dull; white 54a 55c; mixed 52a53c. Malt $1 15a1 50. Provisions dull. Crude petroleum 16c; refined 21¾c. Whisky 89a90c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1 71; No. 1 $1 64; amber $1 58. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 48c. Oats firm at 38½c. Clover seed $5 10.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle continue light. The number of buyers present were more than enough to take all cattle offering, but with a bad feeling ruling the market is very slow and very few cattle are changing hands, in fact hardly enough on which to base quotations. Following are the rates holders are asking for the different grades of stock: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; Texas steers, $4 25 to 5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs light to-day. The market is slow and dull and very little stock is changing hands, Trade rules inactive, with no prospect of getting any better this week. Prices unchanged since yesterday. Following are the rates ruling for the different grades: For extra Philadelphia $5 00a5 10; prime Philadelphia $4 75a5 00; Yorkers $4 50 a4 65.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep was heavy to-day, and in quality are inferior to the offerings of the last few weeks. This branch of the trade seems to be in sympathy with the cattle and hog market, and but few are selling. Prices on all grades are about ½c lower, with a bad feeling ruling. From appearances it looks as if there was going to be a break down, at least the tendency to-day is very much that way. Following are the prices ruling for the different grades: Extra 100 to 110 lbs $9; good to prime 85 to 90 lbs $8 50a8 75; decent to fair 75 to 80 lbs $7 00a7 50; common $6a7.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅞@110.

NEW YORK, April 3—P. M.

MONEY.

Money stringent. Opened at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. per day, and closed at 7 to 1-16 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold dull at 109⅞a110. Loans were from 1-32 to 3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $12,509,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and higher.

Coupons 1881	115⅜	New 5s	110
5-20s, 1862	112⅜	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1864	112½	Coupons 1868	113
5-20s, 1865	113½	10-40s	108¾
5-20s, 1865, new	111⅝	Currency 6s	115⅜

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and heavy.

MISSOURI.—90¾ Virginias, old.....52
Tennessees, old.....67¾ North Carolinas, old. 37
Tennessees, new.....66¾ North Carolinas, new. 21
Louisiana, new.....50

Offers to sell bonds to the Government amounted to $2,426,000, at from 102-55 to 111-00. The awards were $1,000,000, at from 102-75 to 109-87.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market at the opening presented a ragged appearance, outsiders selling and Bank influence at the speculation. Something had to be done by the clique to keep the market from drifting into a panic, and they put a shoulder to the wheel, when up went the entire list. Erie was lifted from 63¼ to 64¾, then Columbus, Chicago and Rock Island Central was taken in hand and run up to 93½. The Western Union pool lent a helping hand and put their favorite at 75¾, from which this Central advanced to 76. Ohios followed and the price marked 50 bid, 50¼ asked. This was the signal for a rallying of the entire list, Michigan sheep of 96 lbs at $9 75; 44 Canada sheep and lambs of 93 to 147 lbs at $7 40a7 75. Hogs—Receipts, 487, making supply thus far 4,178, about 2,500 last week. Market dull, with only 3 or 4 cars offering. Sales of 125 averaging 211 lbs at $4 50; 42 cars averaging 193 at $4 62½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The dry goods market continues moderately active and steady, with a enquiry for woolen goods, and with the same inquiry for anything staple in anticipation of future wants and higher prices. Printing cloths are scarce and firm at 5 3-16a5⅜c for 64x64 extra, prints are freely at 11¾a12c for best brands and 12¾a13c for Dolly Varden styles; printed lawns, percales and worsted dress goods are in good request at 22a23c for New York mills, 21c for Wamsutta, 23c for dower of the south, 16c for green of the spindle, 14¾c for gold medal and J. W. Slater's, 14c for red cross wigans, 13c for Congress duck, 14c for New Market bleached and colored jeans, 17c for Naumkeag satteens, 8c for God's braid, 9c for star and American Worsted Co. alpaca do, 6c for Lonsdale cambric, 12½ for 1,000 bbls upper road spot.....3 50
1,000 bbls upper road regular.....3 50
1,000 bbls upper road regular.....3 52½
1,000 bbls upper road S. O. to June 30th.....4 00
2,000 bbls upper road S. O. to June 30th.....4 00
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1,000 bbls upper road R. O. to June 30th.....4 00
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1,000 bbls upper road spot.....3 50
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LEGAL.

ESTATE OF JAMES CORBETT, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JAMES CORBETT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

29 JOHN CORBETT, Administratrix.
106 Penn street, South Side.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McGARRIGLE, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. ELLIS, Assignee.
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL MILLER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of SAMUEL MILLER, late of the Township of the West of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

MARGARET MILLER, Administratrix.
Twenty-first Ward.
Or to her Attorney in fact,
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
mrh No. 231 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS: IN THE Court of Common Pleas, No. 135, June Term, 1872.

William H. Lemon vs. Frederick G. Weiss and Thomas Lamont.

And now, to wit: March 16, 1872, upon the hearing of this case, the Court decree a dissolution of the partnership as prayed for in the bill, and LOUIS WEIDERHOLD, of the city of Allegheny, appointed Receiver.

By the Court. JOSEPH ROSS,
Prothonotary.

All persons are hereby notified that on and from March 16, 1872, the firm of Lemon & Weise, in pursuance of the above decree, is dissolved, and that all claims due the firm will be paid to the undersigned, and that all claims against the said firm will be presented for payment and settlement to him.

LOUIS WEIDERHOLD,
Receiver of the late firm of Lemon & Weise.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

City of Limerick	April 4	Liverpool.
Harmonia	April 4	Hamburg.
City of Baltimore	April 4	Liverpool.
Baltic	April 6	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	April 6	Liverpool.
England	April 6	Liverpool.
Deutsch and	April 9	Bremen.
Java	April 10	Liverpool.
Manhattan	April 10	Liverpool.
Denmark	April 10	London.
City of Antwerp	April 11	Liverpool.
Columbia	April 11	Liverpool.
France	April 13	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	April 13	Liverpool.
Republic	April 16	Liverpool.
China	April 17	Liverpool.
Wiscons

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disraeli Addresses a Conservative Meeting.

LONDON, April 3.—The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who is now on a visit to Manchester, addressed an immense Conservative meeting in Free Trade hall in that city this evening. Disraeli began by saying: We have assembled here to proclaim our resolution to uphold the constitution of the kingdom. We have come together to talk of a programme for future action which will not despoil churches nor plunder landlords, but further the interests of the great body of the people. He then went on to make an earnest defence of monarchy. To the throne, he said, must be ascribed the blessings which Englishmen enjoy. The sovereign does exercise a real influence. The monarchy was an institution around which in peril and adversity the people can rally. The English monarchy cost less than that of any other nation. The expense of the sovereignty of the United States, which embraced Congress and State legislatures, as well as an executive, was between 700,000 and 800,000 pounds sterling, double the total of the English civil list. He closed with a vindication of aristocracy and a defense of the House of Lords as an essential element of government.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Republican State Ticket Successful, Except for Lieutenant Governor—Legislature Largely Republican.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The Rhode Island State election was held to-day and aroused more than usual interest, owing to the fact that about 3,000 Democratic registered voters had their poll taxes paid for the first time in two or three years. The result, however, was the election of the Republican State ticket, except Lieut. Governor. The especial issue was made against the Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor, the present incumbent, Pardon W. Stevens, because of his alleged connection with trap fishing, and he is probably defeated by Charles R. Cuttler, Democrat, by a small majority, although the scattering votes may throw the election into the Legislature, when the Republican candidate will be elected. The *Journal* has returns from all the towns in the State, except Block Island, footing up as follows: for Governor, Seth Padelford, Republican, 9,385; Olney Arnold, Democratic, 8,228: for Lieutenant-Governor, Pardon W. Stevens, Republican, 8,432; Charles R. Cuttler, Democratic, 8,729. The Senate will stand, 26 Republicans and 11 Democrats, and House 53 Republicans, 17 Democrats, and 3 no choice.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Complete Returns—Jewell's Majority Over Hubbard 2,000—Over All 74.

NEW HAVEN, CT., April 3.—Revised figures at the *Palladium* office, compiled from returns from every town in the State, and which can vary but slightly, if at all from the official vote, show Jewell's plurality over Hubbard to be just 2,000, and his majority over all 74. Hubbard's minority is 3,926.

HARTFORD, April 3.—The Senate is fifteen Republicans to six Democrats, and one hundred and thirty Republicans to one one hundred and eleven Democrats. Majority on joint ballot 28. A Republican gain of four on joint ballot over last year.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1872.

MEETING OF THE MORSE MEMORIAL TELEGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

To-night a preliminary meeting was held under the auspices of the Morse Memorial Telegraph Association of Washington, to take suitable action with regard to the death of Prof. Morse. It is understood there will be a general demonstration of our citizens in the Hall of the House of Representatives at an early day. A committee was appointed to prepare business for an adjourned meeting, which is called for this evening.

ADMIRAL PORTER BEFORE THE NAVAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Naval Investigating Committee met this evening. Admiral Porter was sworn, and testified that since the present incumbency of the Secretary of the Navy he held an advisory position in the Navy Department. August 9th, 1869, he signed an order for the appointment of a board to examine the Secor claims. He conferred with the Secretary before the appointment of the board concerning the money on hand at the time the Secretary said he had a right by law to adjust the claims. At that time witness had the impression that the Secor claims were paid. Admiral Porter, in reply to a question by Mr. Archer, said Lenthal informed him that he thought the claims for extra work were contrary to law. In reply to a question by Mr. Blair, witness said Lenthall had informed him that he had read an order to pay the Secor claims, and thought that for the purpose of doing so they would have to reduce the work on some of the vessels, as the money would have to come out of the general appropriation. Witness mentioned this to the Secretary, who said, "Very well, I'll look into it," meaning that he would not settle the bill until he had examined into the matter.

Abram S. Hewitt, testified: He was a manufacture of iron in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard and examined the iron for the torpedo boats. The tests were very unsatisfactory. Iron which would stand the required tests could have been bought for $87,881. Secretary Robeson here said that claims just and equitable; that the department was bound to pay them, unless debarred by restrictions of some law, and that it was his opinion as a lawyer and as an administrative officer that there was no law which debarred these claims. Those who thought there was were either not informed of the circumstances or misconstrued the effect of the law. The committee adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Bridge opening Celebration.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, April 3.—Construction trains now run across the Kansas and Missouri bridge. The opening celebration takes place on the 18th. Special trains will run from Chicago and other points. Six miles of the Kansas Central narrow gauge is now completed.

The Union Pacific Terminus—Geo. F. Train Butting Against Council Bluffs.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Geo. F. Train was on 'Change to-day, and by invitation made a speech relative to the difficulties at Omaha and Council Bluffs between the Union Pacific and Iowa railroads. He explained the legal status in the matter, denounced the Iowa Legislature, charged the difficulty on a military ring in Chicago and Council Bluffs, and urged the immediate building of a road from Omaha on the west side of the Missouri river to connect with the roads now running north into Kansas, so as to make a through line from the terminus of the Union Pacific through St. Louis to the East. He urged St. Louis to add the enterprise and not miss the opportunity to control the trade of Nebraska. He was loudly and frequently cheered, and there were strong expressions of approval of the project to connect St. Lou's with Omaha on the west bank of the Missouri river.

Northern Central Railroad Bridge Partially Destroyed by Fire.

HARRISBURG, April 3.—The Northern Central Railroad, which spans the Susquehanna at Dauphin, caught fire about nine o'clock this evening on the Dauphin side. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a passing engine. One-half the bridge, extending to the first iron span, was consumed, the balance of the structure having been saved. Loss about $200,000; no insurance.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two hundred car loads of freight have accumulated on the Council Bluffs side of the Missouri river, awaiting the order of the Union Pacific Railroad to go west.

A fire at Smithport, Ky., yesterday, destroyed three business houses and six dwellings.

Two horse thieves quarreled over a game of cards in the jail at Bowling Green, Ky., yesterday, and one killed the other by striking him over the head with a board.

Joseph Jefferson, playing Rip Van Winkle at Louisville, drew $7,000 in four performances.

The charter election in St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday, resulted in the election of Dr. J. H. Stewart, Republican, for Mayor, by 1,600 majority, and a Republican majority in Common Council. At LaCrosse, Wis., Hon. J. L. Lynde, Democrat was elected Mayor. Party lines were ignored at Minneapolis, Minn., and Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, Democrat, elected Mayor; other officers Republicans.

An old man named Knight, of Henryville, Clark county, Indiana, Wednesday morning took a musket, went out behind his house, put the muzzle in his mouth and touched off the trigger with his toe, blowing off the top of his head. Part of his skull was found on the roof of the house. Bad health was the cause.

EASTER FASHIONS.

Religion and Toilettes at Home and Abroad.

All About "Dolly Vardens."

New Costumes and Overdresses for Street and Home Wear.

Spring Bonnets.

Bride Parties---Candy Parties.

April should be a pleasant month this year, for it gives us, with its first evenings, Easter flowers, Easter festivities, Easter fashions.

Not that Lent has been dull, by any means, for since religion is fashionable, even a Lenten season, has its bright side, and we have had Nilsson to give it additional attraction; but fashion does not take naturally to penitence though softened by manifold indulgences, and therefore the advent of Easter with its gaiety and fresh toilettes is heartily welcomed, and one can be as fashionable and as pious as one pleases; in fact you cannot be fashionable without being pious.

The age is really a golden one for pastors and churches. They are the pets of thousands of women who have nothing to do, and who find in the flatteries and attentions they receive, in the little committee meetings and sewing societies, in the business of getting new cushions and surplices, and dressing gowns and school libraries, just the mild and refined sort of dissipation which fills up the gap in their lives, and rescues them from the dreariness of isolation and inanity.

Men consider it rather an amiable weakness than otherwise, and besides it leaves them free to attend to their own little matters, so they willingly hand over the funds for church purposes, and are proud of a wife who is sought as "directress" of this, that, or the other, because it adds somewhat to their social importance and family respectability.

How different is this roseleaf and well-to-do religion from that which hid itself away in the caves and caverns of the earth, which was despised and persecuted of men, which had neither form nor comeliness, and no beauty that could make it desired; one can hardly recognize it as the same thing.

Nevertheless, it is very pleasant; one cannot help liking it; it is as fine, in its way, as an opera, to go to church on Easter morning to hear the anthems and the carols sung by precisely the same voices who gave the grand concert at two dollars a ticket last week; to see the high altar decorated with costly hot-house flowers instead of thorns; to see the white handed minister, with his throng of female worshippers and to watch the advent of the ladies of his family as they rustle up the aisle in the latest of Paris toilettes. It is nice, whether it is religious or not, and like a magnificent theater or dry goods store, it is just the sort of thing that people are willing to pay for.

EASTER TOILETTES.

The American *grande dame* has a passion for rich silk. Whether it is the rustle, or the gloss, or the soft shimmer, which reflects back a thousand lights from its surface, or whether traveling back over the past, it is the desire which some hard-working, housewifely ancestress was never able to gratify for the "bravery of silken attire," whatever may be the cause the fact remains the same, that the American, and especially the New York lady, never feels dressed, excepting in soft, thick silk, which faces her about in every direction, and has nothing "patchy," like a different colored sack, or a woolen overskirt, to disturb her equanimity. It is no use talking up German material costumes as cheap, serviceable and truly economical; the delicate nose turns up with a sniff at their dullness, ungainliness and impenetrability, and pays out, without a murmur, a hundred and fifty dollars, instead of fifteen, for the finer article, the softer fabric, the silk stuffs and grey cashmere, grey alpaca, may be the livery of woein France, but why should we go into mourning because France has been unfortunate? Ask a hundred gay and brilliant belles who find baskets of Easter flowers at their bedsides when they wake in the morning, and dressing tables covered with notes of invitation to this grand gown and that elaborate reception. No wonder that in the intoxication everything is forgotten but the desire to shine, and the lights are turned on gorgeous silks and delicate laces, and existence made to turn on the pivot of their possession.

The new fashions in tints and colors have struck the cultivated fancy of society women, and made them all eager for new spring toilettes. The tinted *failles* are wonderfully lovely, and those who can afford costumes complete of a single tint, or two or three combined, are confident of being well dressed. At the great spring exhibition of A. T. Stewart & Co. the best feature, by far, consisted of the new *faille* silks arranged in a series of three different shades to a color, and in an infinite variety of wood, brown, golden, buff-leaf, snake, sand and shell tints. It was heartening to see these beautiful and costly fabrics upon which art and skill seemed to be exhausted, and then go up stairs and examine the elaborately ugly and botched up costumes into which they were made, and in which every particle of their beauty seemed to be lost.

The styles were those of three years ago. Short, tucked up overskirts, nicked and ruffled and bowed and feathered, skirts flounced and nicked and bowed and feathered also, basque ditto, forty or fifty yards of material used, and infinite labor expended to make ugliness transcendant.

The "Dolly Varden" polonaise and overskirt seems to have given the coup de grace to the storation of humps, and panier skirts are more bouffant than ever, and the lankiness of the lower part of the figure does not now being worn by ladies with any pretensions to fashion, renders the excessive *tournure* all the more conspicuous and absurd. The "girl of the period" style, which has been the unfortunate noble theme of the comic papers, for years past, has returned upon us in full force, with peaked crowned hats, on the top of the chignon, to render the foolishness more complete.

"DOLLY VARDEN."

More about the "Dolly Varden" may seem superfluous to readers who are *au fait* in the new spring styles, and who have sense enough to attach to this fashion just the amount of importance which it deserves, and no more. But the excitement in regard to it, as evinced in the numerous letters and the mixed ideas with regard to the special mission of the "Dolly Varden" which prevail among the young ladies in the rural districts, make it necessary to be explicit at the risk of being tedious and repeating a twice told tale.

The Dolly Varden then is simply a bunched up overdress cut in antique style and made of any flowered material which most resembles old-fashioned chintz bed-room furniture. The French call it the "Watteau," which belongs to the same period, and is precisely similar, except that the Watteau has generally been worn as a "fancy" dress and made in rich material, while the "Dolly Varden" (who was the pretty daughter of a blacksmith) came up from the ranks, was first introduced in flowered cotton chintz for morning wear, and has only recently been promoted to silk and brocade. In the city, a "Dolly Varden" could never be worn in the street, but in the country, upon occasions, they will undoubtedly be adopted by young girls, and will answer admirably for the promenade, and the early visit to the springs, at the watering places.

In making them care must be taken not only in the purchase of material, but in cutting them so as to preserve the integrity of the idea. The sleeves must be antique, that is close at the top with deep ruffles. The full baby boddice cut in one with the skirt to open in front, but closes so as to form a long waist, cut with a spring, which deepens almost into points back and front. The skirt is looped up in five different places, three at the back, one upon each side with velvet ribbon loops.

The materials for Dolly Vardens are numerous and varied: there are cotton chintzes, with black, white or tinted grounds, the latter are considered the most *distingue*. There are also chintz figured for the occasion, which is more stylish than chintz, in black and tinted grounds, and richer striped silks, brocaded with flowers, employed for the "Dolly Vardens" that are used in complete dinner costumes.

In the ready-made departments of some of the dry goods houses confusion is not unfrequently created in the minds of inexperienced persons by exhibitions of "Dolly Vardens" and calling them "Cretonnes." This name only refers to the material "cretonne," a thick finished furniture chintz of which they are composed, and which has heretofore been used for curtains, covering lou nges, and the like.

EMBROIDERED COSTUMES AND OVERDRESSE.

Every lady with any pretensions to fashion has now one or more embroidered costumes in her wardrobe. These costumes sometimes consist of a jacket, or basque, and overskirt, sometimes of a polonaise, which forms a jacket, and possibly a vest, simulated by trimming or guipure lace, has been the desideratum the past two years, and are as elegant and desirable as ever. But the latest material for costumes is camel's hair cloth, in the light snuff brown, wood, dust and canvas tints, embroidered with the lightest to the darkest shades of the color, and bordered with a rich, wide guipure lace, matching the material. The fabric is very soft, all wool and dispensingly in long grades will be taken on at Benton, and ample facilities will be provided to make a thorough exploration of the country. A number of prominent men from the East are expected to join the excursion.

Steamboat Excursion to the Yellowstone Region.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., April 3.—E. H. Durfee, a prominent steamboatman of this city, will shortly send an excursion steamer to the Yellowstone, partly as a pleasure trip and partly to discover the resources of this region soon to be traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Indian guides will be taken on at Benton, and ample facilities will be provided to make a thorough exploration of the country. A number of prominent men from the East are expected to join the excursion.

Louisville Steamer Attached.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—The steamer H. S. Turner was boarded at New Albany last night by the Sheriff and Marshal on account of unpaid debts. She had a barge hired last winter. The captain, clerk and mate called the deck hands to resist, but the Sheriff's posse prevented the fight. The boat is free. The captain finally made his appearance, gave bond and the boat proceeded.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—River nine feet two inches and falling. Arrived—Messenger and R. W. Skillinger, from Nashville. Departed—Messenger, Pittsburgh; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—Five feet in the canal; three feet in chute. Cloudy and mild; thermometer ranged from 52 to 65. Business fair. Arrived—Robert Burns, Memphis; Redman, Cincinnati. Departed—Robert Burns, Cincinnati.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 3.—Arrived—Wm. Cowan, Louisville; Belle Lee, Paducah; Capital City, St. Louis; Lookout, St. Louis; Arlington, St. Louis. Departed—Minnesota, Memphis; Jno. F. Tolle, Cincinnati. The river has risen two feet five inches. Light rain this forenoon. Cloudy and cool; mercury 54.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 3.—River falling slowly; five feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cool and rainy. Departed—Gen. Thomas, Evansville; Tyrone, Cairo; Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—No arrivals. Departed—Glencoe, Belfast, St. Louis; Alaska, Cincinnati; Jno. F. Tolle, St. Louis. Warm and rainy.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage April 3, 1872.

	Cents.
M. D. S. Heastings, Oakdale, Pa.	3
John Yungert, Sharpsbio, N. Y.	3
John B. Reinger, Grafton, Wis.	3
Mrs. James M. Sterling, Detroit, Mich.	1
Miss Ada G. Sadler, Shirenmantown, Pa.	3
Jerome Raum, Sharpsburg, Pa.	3
F. Dunn, New Castle, Pa.	1
Theodor Zschoch, New York, N. Y.	3
John Young, Birmingham, Pa.	3
William Griffiths, Buffalo, N. Y.	3
Simon Geiger, Prillien, Wis.	3
E. M. Crosgray & Co., Waynesburg, Pa.	3
Edward Breiln, Butler, Pa.	1
Mrs. Schermger, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Emanuel Shlag, Allegheny, Pa.	3
David S. Davies, Miles, Ohio.	1
S. W. Herron, Grand Junction, Iowa.	12

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, April 2, 1872.

Table showing daily and monthly mean of barometer and thermometer; monthly velocity of wind and amount of rainfall, with the prevailing direction of wind for the month of March, 1872:

Date.	Mean daily barometer.	Mean daily thermom'r.	Rainfall
March 1	30.18	41	.....
March 2	29.99	44	.....
March 3	30.23	28	.....
March 4	30.07	16	0.02
March 5	30.34	9	.....
March 6	30.44	13	.....
March 7	30.39	24	.....
March 8	29.99	30	0.10
March 9	29.64	49	0.07
March 10	29.69	33	.....
March 11	29.94	34	.....
March 12	30.21	40	.....
March 13	30.04	41	.....
March 14	29.90	37	0.36
March 15	30.09	23	.....
March 16	30.07	40	.....
March 17	29.83	42	.....
March 18	29.88	39	.....
March 19	29.89	37	.....
March 20	30.34	33	.....
March 21	30.29	21	.....
March 22	30.07	30	.....
March 23	29.91	39	0.09
March 24	30.29	30	.....
March 25	30.02	45	0.11
March 26	30.13	38	0.18
March 27	30.18	40	.....
March 28	30.03	48	.....
March 29	29.98	45	.....
March 30	29.80	46	.....
March 31	29.50	45	0.40
Monthly mean	30.076	34	
Total rainfall			1.33

Prevailing wind, west.
Total number of miles traveled, 4,800.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The enthusiasm, which was shown when Mr. McWade produced his admirable dramatization of "Rip Van Winkle" here last winter, has a much better field for its display at the Academy of Music. Splendid scenery and smoother acting now give far fuller effect to the piece, and its success is proportionately greater. It is enjoyed by a class of audience that were shy of going to see it before, and may be relied on as a safe attraction through the week.

And then, next week, Mr. Beamer promises to give us Caroline Richings. The bills call her Mrs. Bernard now; yet she is still the same Caroline Richings that Pittsburgh always believed in. And for good reason; for, both as a vocalist and actress, she has represented the highest form of culture ever reached by any one in the United States. When she comes, fashion and genuine love of Art will combine to throng the orchestra stalls and the circle surrounding it, while a broader sense of hearty appreciation will fill every other part of the house.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Better that Mrs. Bowers should not, one or more nights in every engagement, throw herself away on "Leah, the Forsaken," though she does play it better than anybody else. The fact of her appearing, even in so unwelcome a piece, ensured a good attendance last evening. People will go and see her, whatever the piece may be; and she is always right; for, in seeing her, they are led to study a pure and intellectual interpretation of emotional character. Something of a higher order Mrs. Bowers gives to-night. She always represents, with a touching, tragic tenderness that no one else has equalled, the romantic view of what was suffered by that naughty, fascinating woman, *Mary Stuart*. She may not realize the historical Queen of Scots, but she idealizes the unhappy victim of Elizabethan intrigue with unrivalled power.

Trimble's Varieties Theatre.

Charley Howard is a whole team of minstrels in himself. Lisle Riddel is the most charming character singer that Manager Aims ever engaged. The Clinetop Sisters are two of the most charming dancers that an audience ever grew ecstatic over. But the best of the week will be gone through. The only thing for the public to do is to go and see, and enjoy.

"Ex Hadee."

Mr. D. I. K. Rine illustrates, in lecture form to-night, what he saw and heard and felt and did during his brief but eventful experience in Chicago. He entitles his lecture with the vernacular form of the Latin name given above, and he is going to tell how he touched the depth of it, rose to the surface and was drowned again. It will all be no doubt well worth hearing, and cause Library Hall to be crowded.

Elocutionary Entertainment.

This evening Professor Lewis B. Monroe, of Boston, gives an elocutionary entertainment in the Hall of the Fourth ward school house on Penn street. He is justly celebrated as a reader, and he selects the order of his rhetorical exercises with judgment and discretion. In other cities he has been welcomed with large and warmly interested audiences, and his hearty recognition here is certain.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Institute re-assembled yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer by Mr. Wm. Anderson.

Miss Fannie Bavington, of East Birmingham, now favored the Institute with an essay entitled "Progress."

The Institute then united in singing "Joy to the World," Prof. Darling leading.

Prof. Monroe then continued his lecture on "Elocution."

At the conclusion of Prof. Monroe's lecture, a discussion ensued on "Compulsory Education." The discussion was opened by W. S. Anderson, who contended that it is the duty of the State to compel, for the